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6. Self-propelled guns - 2nd Infantry Regiment had 4 self-propelled guns mounted on an armored half-track.

Mortars - only four 120mm Soviet-made mortars in the whole regiment.

7. Motor Vechiles — an infantry regiment had approximately 50 trucks: 3½ ton RN and RND type made by CKD in Prague in 1948. RN-type vehicles are gasoline powered and have a four wheel rear drive. The RND type truck uses Diesel fuel. The regiment also has 30 ½ ten automobiles, Aero type, 1948-1949 model, manufactured in the Aero factory in Prague-Vysocany. In addition there were three 3½ ten 1943 Steyer trucks made in Austria These also have a four-wheel rear drive. The regiment also had 12 1948-1949 Skoda-Tuder autos (comparable to a US jeep) made by the Skoda factory in Mlada Beleslave. All the above vehicles were in good working condition.

There were 60 horses and 18 trained shepherd degs in the organization. There were no heming pigeons.

- 8. Supply and Warehousing The ammunitien warehouse for the 2nd Infantry Regiment was located in the park of the former menastery. It was a one-floor wooden barracks guarded day and night by two soldiers armed with automatic weapons and one Very pistel. Guards had orders to shoot an sight anyone within 200 meters of the warehouse. Another ammunitien warehouse, located in the forest near Marianske Lazmi was guarded by one to eight soldiers. A supply warehouse for the regiment was in the main building of the menastery in Tepla. The motor-pool was also located in the barracks at Marianske Lazmi and in the monastery in Tepla.
- 9. Health Service The dispensary, few the regiment, tattended by a doctor, was located in the barracks at Marianske Lazni. There was another doctor (a lieutenant) in the monastery in Tepla.
- Maneuvers and Instructions Basic training period was one month. The first two weeks were devoted to close order drill (without arms) and saluting. After the second week the men were issued rifles, gas masks and the remainder of their infantry equipment. The issuing of weapons and equipment was ceremonicusly carried out. Before the rifles were handed to the men, the deputy commander of the regiment, Staff Captain (fow) Kubarie stated "Soldiers, for you this is a moment of great honor in which the working people hand over to you your weapons and thus express in you their vote of confidence. See to it that you never betray this confidence." Weapon training began after all rifles were issued. First there were lessons in nonemolature, assembly, disassembly and immediate action. These were followed by close crear drill under arms. Marksmanship exercises took place when all preliminary training was completed. After two months, firing ranges were used for firing rifles, automatic weapons and light machine guns. During non-firing periods, instructions in the use of the gas mask and hand granades were given. Visual sids for the main parts of weapons, gas masks and granades were available. Training was excellent and carried out under strict supervision. Offensive combat consisting of street fighting, tranch warfare and assault on a fortified position was also taught. A two-day 70 km forest march each month involved the entire battalion. Much of this time was devoted to tranch warfare. It was mandatory for all office and kitchen help to participate in this training.

The total strength of the regiment was 1,200 men from the following military service groups 1950-1951: On 1 April 1952, 300 recruits were drafted into the service and scheduled for entry later in 1952. The age group 1950 was to be discharged in October 1952. Age group 1951 was to be discharged in October 1953 and age group 1952 was to be discharged in March 1954.

- Morale-Up to 80% of the men in the regiment were dissatisfied. They performed their duties negligently, failed to follow orders and did only what they had to do. These men always complained about military service, about conditions and about the feed. Ten percent were devoted to the Communist regime and the remaining 10% failed to demons trate any interest in political development or any political affiliation. It was possible to observe dissatisfaction among the officers.
- 12. Leave Passes were permitted only twice a week on Saturdays and Sundays. Leave on Saturday began at 2200. To remain absent until 0200 Sunday morning, a special pass had to be obtained. On Sunday the men were permitted to leave at 1300 and had to return by 2200. No passes were issued to remain absent after bedcheck on Sunday. In the event or death in a soldier's family, he was granted leave according to the number of miles he had to travel.
- -3. Wages a soldier formerly received 450 crowns per month but as of March 1952 be received only 300 crowns. A private first class received 330 crowns per month, a corporal 390 crowns, and a sergeant 450 crowns per month. Soldiers received three cigarettes per day every ten days.

Food - the food was insufficient and the men were constantly hungry. Breakfast consisted of clear scup, bread, black coffee (cream only twice a week); Lunch consisted of scup, six potatoes with gravy and 10 desagrams: of chopped meat; and dinner (hot meal) was scup, black coffee, potatoes and 70 grams of chopped meat. A cold dinner was always served on Sunday. A cold meal was considered the best.

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Political training - took place on Tuesday and Thursday 0800-1000. The program of political lectures included such subjects as the "Origin of the Great October Revolution," "Origin of the Red Army", "Marxism and Lanimism Seen in the Light of the February Happenings in Czechoslovakia"

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